to paid. We now give notice that from and after the 10th of April, we will invariably require payment in se for all political advertisements, as well from the heneral Committees as from the Ward Committees. decime taking the endorsement of any individual Ben of cash; this is no improvement on the other plan

WILLIAM B. ASTOR .- We greatly regret the allesson to this centleman in the article on John Jacob Aster published in yesterday's paper, in the absence of cashle Editor. Mr. William B. Astor is a contleman who understands his own private business, and in these affairs no one has a right to call him to an account charge of Mr. Bunsen, the present Prussian Minister at London. He returned to the United States about 1810, with his mind stored with ancient and modern lifedevote himself entirely to literary pursuits; but his father insisted on his entering his counting-room. private charities are, and siways have been, very exten- member her REFORM BANQUETS. He is unestentations and amiable, and although his cetate is large, yet it has always been his misfortune to have his beneficence measured by the immense wealth his fa her-notwithstanding he had no more control of

We are this morning compelled to defer was duly notified. the continuation of our extracts from foreign pascenes of the Three Days of February, and qualified from his acquaintance with the French people and their present leaders to speak of the achievements they have accomplished.

DOMEST AND SON .- The remainder of Part XVIII. will be given in The Tribune of to-morrow. Part ts occupying too much space to be given entire. the Throne. The interest still deepens with the progress of the

THE FRENCH REVOLUTION. Foreign Correspondence of The Tribune.

Paris, March 1, 1848 A second time Paris has witnessed her "three giorious days;" a third time the tide of successful revolution has rolled along her streets. The younger, like the elder branch of the House of Bourbon, has been buried from the throne, and the last of the descendants of Henry iV. is in exile. The sword which Louis Philippe drew sgainst his kindred has returned into his own bosom. It is God's justice! let it be done.

Honor to the brave, the magnanimous people of Paris! France is once more free from the galling chains of Royalty. France is once more a Republic. The beacon-light of her example, which once shone over all Europe only to be too soon obscured by the mists of counter-revolution, blazes out again purely and brightly-the more purely because it ow shines in peace.

The Revolution has been as sudden and unex pected as it has been triumphant. On the 21st of February no one sould have imagined that the throne was in danger. On the the 24th, the people were their own masters-a Republic was proclaimed-a Provisional Government was in full operation. The wrath of the People fell like a thunderbolt, quick and terrible, upon the Crown and the Throne; and when the tempest of the Revolution passed, not a vestige of either remained.

But sadden as the fall of Louis Philippe has been. it is a result to which events have for a long time been tending, and which, had he chanced to excape it must have been suffered by his family.

Elected to the Monarchy as the representative of Free Principles-presented to the people by La fayette as the "best of republicans," and bound by a thousand pledges, express or implied, to govern apon grounds the broadest and most liberal. Louis through several of the streets in the neighborhood been given to stop firing, was posted up. himself only in contriving methods for escaping Crowds in blouses were gathered on the

done more to check the progress of free principles erted more influence in checking his reforms than Guizot!" " Vive la Reforme!" &c. but they made Anstria could possibly have done. Naples, Sardinia and Tuscany have all felt the withering blight Government has shown itself in the double charac-

and oppression. more than ever removed, and the questions of Switzerland and Spain have afforded an opportu nity for Louis Philippe to display all his anti-re

rming dispositions.
Switzerland struggling for the suppression of a point of being subjected to an armed intervention on the part of France, as she really was subjected natic one. But by the promptness of shilated, that when Louis Philippe undertook to diate in favor of tyranny and rebellion he could ad no two parties to mediate between, and he offored to the world the ridiculous spectacle of a man battling for the rights of a party that had no exist-

alvos of cannon and shouts of triumph. folly of the King of the French was most articularly displayed in the affair of the Spanish ges, where, for the sake of giving to one ance with England and laid his Government pen to suspicion on the part of all the other great owers. The best adviser the King ever had, Mada Adelaide, counseled and prayed against the sier marriage; but in this instance, almost first time, her counsels were rejected and the marriage took place, greatly to the dissatisfac Europe and greatly, I venture to any on of every well judging French. man. This affair showed the King in his true cherr, not loss jealous of the glory and careful of arests of France, but seeking only his own fit and that of his family at any and every exf his people as his Government lost in the Cabin boring nations by that blind, ill judged, tage and by this and other selfish move sents like it, he fully realized the truth of the pro-

And while for mouths, indeed for several years de la Bastile. speech and the press, and vexatious processes and generally the buildings burned. false interpretations of the law were the common means resorted to to effect his purposes. If revolution had not opportunely come, such a Government would have fallen soon by its very rottenness. It was impossible for it to endure.

The people finally demanded Reform, and as the one which would secure all the others, the demanded Electoral Reform. The English Government After receiving a good preliminary education he was sent to a dorman University, where he was placed under the form hill, and the French taking convene neglects form bill, and the French, taking courage perhaps from that example, began to agitate the most effective method of bringing the matter to an issue. rature and philosophy. His desire at that time was was judged to be the holding of a series of public meetings in all parts of the country, in which the subject might be discussed and suitable resolutions Since that time he has devoted himself exclusively and adopted. These meetings took the form of public mremittingly to the extensive business of his father. His dinners, and France will long have occasion to re-

Seventy one of these banquets had been held in various parts of France, without the slightest disturbance of any description, when it was deter mined to hold a final and monster meeting in Paris. and the Reform Banquet of the 12th Arrondisement

Some four thousand Delegates came up from the pers, our columns being occupied by a highly in Provinces to attend it, and ample preparations teresting chapter of Dombey and Son. We give were made to render it a featival worthy of the bowever a letter of a Paris correspondent of The cause and the country, but no one had the slightest Tribuse, himself an eye witness of the stirring idea of making it an occasion of any physical demonstration against the Government.

The Government, however, alarmed at the rapid progress of the Reform sentiment, and fearing that such an impression might be made as would ren der a change of Ministers necessary, determined to prevent the banquet from taking place. They succeeded in preventing the banquet, it is true, of the second chapter appears to-day, the whole of but the price of their success was the Crown and At first the Government prohibition was said to

story, and the end is almost as difficult to foresee be merely technical, in order to bring the question of right before the Courts, and under these circumstances the Opposition Deputies held a meeting on the 18th Feb. and determined to go to the banquet in a body. The time was positively fixed for the 22d at Noon, and the procession was to form betore the Church of the Madeleine, and to move thence through the Champs Elysees, to the temporary building which had been prepared for the

On the 20th some attempt was made at a compromise, by the Conservative Deputies, and they had nearly arranged the terms of an agreement with the Opposition, by which the banquet would have been postponed, and the Conservatives would have given their votes to certain Reform measures, when the impetuous denunciation of the Op position by one of the Conservatives, broke up the conferences, and things were left to take their

The Debates went on in the Chamber of Deputies on the 21st, and on the same day the Committee of Arrangements for the Banquet issued their final notice respecting the Festival. The terms of this notice, and the remarks of some of the Opposition papers, gave great offence to the Govern ment. On the night of the 21st, three proclamations were posted up in Paris on the part of the Government. The first forbade the Banquet to take place. The second called the attention of the people to the laws against riotous gatherings in the streets, and cautioned them that all such assemblages would be dispersed, if necessary, by military force. The third was a proclamation to the National Guard by Jaquemenot, the Commander in Chief. in which he endeavored to inspire that body with sentiments of loyalty, and to induce them to aid in carrying out the Government measures.

THE THREE DAYS ... Twenty-second. from his obligations. Commencing with the most reading the proclamations or were pouring along to waston and ungrateful treatment of Lafayette the Place de la Madeleine where the procession has continued by rejecting and was appointed to be formed at 12. All however ippe!" began to beheard on every side. The masstrampling under foot, one after another, all the was quiet and there seemed no probability of any supen which he was called to the throne; emeute, as it was now understood that on account vice in most of the atreets—the troops having principles upon which he was called to the throne; emcute, as it was now understood that on account and ended by furnishing another example of that of the position taken by the Government the Opjustice which almost invariably falls upon traitors position Deputies, with Odillon Barrot at their head. of the Toileries. had determined not to go to the Banquet. No troops The foreign policy of Louis Philippe was at first were at this time to be seen in the streets, though the Palais Royal, and the Chateau d'Esu, between orthy of a free nation; but it soon it was said that not less than 100,000 had been couchanged, and of late Austria herself has scarcely centrated on Paris and were shut up in the Casernes ready to strike at a moment's notice. About and governmental reform. Who can forget in what 10 o'clock it was evident that the authorities began fraternized with the people, and at many points a cowardly manner Poland was deserted and has to reel some alarm, as considerable bodies of troops continued to be deserted? Who can forget how began to make their appearance on the Boulevards the reforming army of Mehemet Ali was aban in the Place de la Madeleine, Rue Royale and Place every promise of support had been de in Concorde. Near the same time, the people a time France seemed to favor the began to move in various directions, in a kind Liberty in Italy, and the election of a lib of irregular processions. One of them, consisteral Pope was supposed to be owing to French | ing of many hundreds, came from the Pantheon to ace, and to give great joy to the French King. the Madeleine, singing the Marseillaise, the Depart But France turned against the Pope, and has exercised more influence in checking his reforms than Guizot!" "Vive la Reforme!" &c. but they made same power and abdicate. So sudden, so unexno other demonstration, and soon dispersed.

At 12 o'clock the crowd had greatly increased, of French diplomacy, and everywhere the French and was becoming more and more dense every moment. In front of Guizot's hotel, on the Boulevard ter of a Free Constitutional Government lending des Capucins a mass in blouses shouted "A bas space of lifteen minutes. The King and Queen, itself to the promotion of every scheme of tyranny | Guizot " sung the Marseillaise, and threw stones | and most of the royal family, made their way on at the windows. The Municipal Guards dispersed foot through the garden to the Place de la Con-Within a few mouths past the veil has been them instantly, and without injuring any one.

crowded that it was difficult to pass through them, common description, and in these surrounded by a but thus far there was no outbreak. The gates of the Tuileries were however closed ; vast bodies of troops appeared moving in every direction, and all ebellion set on foot by the Sonderbund, and seek the principal points were strongly occupied. The to borrow money in the Place de la Concorde from ing to secure the people in the enjoyment of their freedom by certain wholesome reforms, was on the of Cuirasseurs and Municipal Guards, and only the Deputies were allowed to pass. The crowd full of good nature, invariably cheered the Opposition Orleans Regent, accompanied by the Duc de Ne members as they passed, while the Conservatives

sions of discontent. Late in the afternoon, things began to put on a more serious aspect. Several armorers' shops were foot for the Chamber of Deputies, to put her so broken open and the arms carried away. The under the protection of the representatives of the railing at the Church of the Assumption was broken people. At the gate of the garden of the Tuileries trerland halls his downfall to day with down to make maces, and men in blouses began to a few National Guardsmen joined her, and went on be seen in the streets, armed, and wearing a look of | with her to the Chambers. She entered, and was fierceness and defiance such as was not seen in the placed in front of the President's seat, her children morning. The barricades were commenced. In the Champs Elysees and Rues Ponthieu, Matignou, Fauling behind. In the midst of a most profound ex bourg St. Honoré, Croix des Petits-Champs, St. Honore de Rivoli and several other atreets the pave- the people breaking into the chamber, M. Dupin ments were torn up and barricades built. The people were, however, invariably driven from them by the favor of the Comte de Paris with the Duchess troops, though in the case of those in Rues Ponthieu d'Orleans for Regent. The announcement was re and Matignon not until after they had burned the ceived by a portion of the Chamber with great ap guard-house at that point. I passed up the Champs probation, but by others with loud cries of disap Elysées a little before dark. The people were then caking the lamps and stoning the Municipal Guard, some of whom were seriously bruised, but

at that point no lives were lost. Palais Royale, and throughout the evening the Rollin and Lamartine next succeeded in making firing of musketry was heard : various directions themselves heard, and they insisted, most elequent

tillery which, it was said, was engaged at the Place

A few, but not a large number were said to be losing its influence and character abroad, it has killed or wounded during the day. The work had and those present being called upon to accept or been gaining nothing at home. Abandoning the not yet fully begun. I passed through some of the reject them. The names were people who had raised him to the throne, the King principal streets at midnight. Dark bodies of troops night his support only in a parliamentary majority occupied the important point or were moving slow made up by bribery in the elections and corruption ly, like vast shadows from place to place. The in the Chambers, and in a party of office holders crowd was gone and all was comparatively silent and office-seekers among whom the sale of places and tranquil. Who dreamed that night of what and titles was a thing of every day occurrence. - was to follow? During the night, which was so tran-Ruling by the purse and not by the sword, the pen | quil in the region of the Madeleine more serious work | the Hotel de Ville, and while a workman was disor the voice, his Government become the most mer- was done in the Marais and the Quartier St. An- charging his musket at the picture of Louis Phicenary and rotten of all those which France has toine. In Rue Grenetal several were killed or wounded, and to protect it against the sharp and ed in a conflict, and in the neighboring streets there nest rebukes of the Opposition, the King was was also fighting. At several of the Barriers also, February 24 ended. obliged to put new restraint upon the liberty of the Bureaus of the Octrol were broken open and

Twenty-third.

The weather was dull is the morning. If it could have rained hard all day the throne might have been saved, but it cleared away early and by nine o'clock the streets were again full of people, many of whom were armed and all of whom seemed in the highest state of excitement, and during the day there was fighting particulary between the Mun cipal Guard and the people in various places, but especially in the neighborhood of Rues St. Denis and St. Martin, Place de Chatalet, Pont du Change. Rue du Temple, &c. or between Rues St. Antoine and Rue Montmartre and between Rue St. Martin and Rue Vieille du Temple. The market-places were all occupied by the troops at twelve, cannon commanded all the entrances to the Marché des Inpocens, and large bodies of cavalry and infantry were put in position as if for a deadly conflict -Still there was comparative quiet, and between twelve and four o'clock I went through every part of the "disturbed district," the neighborhood Rues St. Denis and St. Martin with perfect safety. Here and there a guard-house had been stripped and set on fire. Here and there some barricade gave evidence that a fight had occurred during the daybut the people seemed disposed rather to wait than to fight. They had as yet no leaders. They did not know what they wanted. At the opening of the Session of the Chamber of Deputies in the afternoon it was announced officially that the Guizot Ministry had fallen and that the King had called Count Mole to form a new Cabinet. The news spread every where like fire, and the downfall of Guizot seemed o give universal satisfaction. At sundown the bting appeared to be generally suspended and the people waiting to see what would come of the new Ministry.

I went out after dinner to see the movements and in passing up Rue de la Paix I saw an immense prowd-many thousands-unarmed and preceded by torches, making their way down the boulevard. followed them until they came in front of Guizot's Hotel, where they rent the air with the usual cries but seemed every way peaceably disposed.

Supposing that it was all over-seeing that every ouse was being illuminated in honor of the down fall of Goizot, and believing that the revolution was it an end, I went away to a friend's. It was but a lew minutes after I left, that an accidental shot from the Hotel itself, broke the leg of an officer's horse. The officer in command thinking his troops were attacked, without a moment's consideration gave the order to fire, and a detachment of the 14th line dropping their muskets to the hip with the muzzles touching the dense mass of unwarned people before them, fired, and fifty-two persons fel lead and wounded. A cry of horror and astonishmeat burst from the crowd-"They assessinate us they assassinate us! To arms! to arms!" sounded on every side. The wounded were taken away to receive the best possible attendance, and the dead placed in carts were drawn from street to atreet, through the city with torches glaring on their ghastly countenances and fierce and eloquent mer pleading over their bloody corpses for vengeance There was no longer any thought of reconciliation all night the people toiled at the barricades, and at unrise the next morning, scarcely a street was passable to cavalry or artillery. The pavement was torn up, all the trees were cut down, cabs, omnibuses and carts, were overturned, and when morning came, Paris was no longer in a riot but in open Revolution.

Meanwhile, during the night, the King sent for M. Thiers, and confided to him the task of forming a new ministry, Count Mole having failed, Thiers insisted that M. Odillon-Barrot should be joined with him, and early in the morning, a proclamation At 9 o'clock on the morning of the 22d I passed naming the ministers, and saying that orders had

Twenty-fourth.

The people were not now, however, prepared to take concessions, and cries of "A bas Louis Phil-

Mesnwhile a desperate battle was going on at that it was the design of the insurgents to attack the Tuileries. The National Guard had already the troops of the line, after turning down their bayonets, had suffered themselves to be quietly disarmed by the people, who wanted weapons.

It was evident that the King had no more hope. and that if he remained much longer in the palace he must become a prisoner. His seventeen years of treacherous and fraudulent Government was at an end, and the King of the French, exalted to his pected was all this to him, that the family breakfast was found half eaten on the table. The royal abdication and be out of the Palace in the shor corde, where with the greatest difficulty, they suc-As early as 1 o'clock, the principal streets were so ceeded in getting a couple of cabriolets of the most large detachment of cavalry they left Paris by the quays. So sudden was the flight, that not an article clothing was taken, and the King was obliged

The act of abdication appointed the Duchess of mours, and the Duc de Montpensier, who, in these Swiss Government the Sonderbund was so soon received an equal share of scurvy jokes and expres- affairs, have behaved extremely well. She took her two boys-the Comte de Paris, the heir to the throne, and the Duc de Chartres, and set out or eitement, which was greatly increased by some of rose and stated that the King had abdicated in proval. Marie and Cremieux contended against the Regency and in favor of a Provisional Govern ment, while Odillon-Barrot advocated the claims of the Comte de Paris. M. Chevallier, not a member Through all the latter part of the afternoon and of the Chamber, next got possession of the tribune, the early part of the evening the crowd kept in- and insisted on an appeal to the people as to the creasing, and constant charges of the cavalry were | Comte's claims, but his voice was lost in the up necessary to keep the streets open. The shops roar of the crowd which now broke in. The Presi were all closed, and night came down upon a city | dent put on his hat to show his disapprobation o all in tomalt. In the course of the evening there the confusion, and the mob, with muskets leveled was fighting at the Porte St. Denis and near the at his head, obliged him to take it off again. Ladro-

Amid the greatest confusion the Provisional Gov ernment was proclaimed by the names being read,

DUPONT DE L'EURE, ARAGO, DE LAMARTINE, LEDRU ROLLIN, GARNIER PAGES, MARIE,

DE LAMARTINE, LE GARNIER PAGES, M. CREMIEUX. The names were accepted by acciamation, and Ledru Rollin, raising his voice above the wild dis-Order, called the Government to its first session in the Hotel de Ville, and while a workman was discharging his musket at the picture of Louis Philippe, and others were endeavoring to preserve that and other property from destruction, the session of February 24 ended.

It was at the close of the speech of M. Lamartine that the Duchess d'Orleans, seeing that there was no hope for her, turned to withdraw, but this was no longer facile. The Duchess was separa.

Changes in the English Cabinet.

Baltrimors, March 30.

The market for Breadstuffs was much depressed, and no sales of moment were reported. The Mineral Bank of Cumberland has failed. Dyer's house, beyond Howard-park, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

Cabinet in the English Cabinet.

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The Cabinet, it was undersoon had under consideration the day on the lattice of the property of the moment were reported. The Mineral Bank of Cumberland has failed. Dyer's house, beyond Howard-park, has been entirely destroyed by fire.

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Baltrimore, Cac.

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was no longer facile. The Duchess was separaby Compto de Paris by the throat as if to strangle

Douglas Jerrolt, immediately site immediately strained from her children, and the children from each hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in hat an interview with Lamartine, who received him in the most cordial manner. It was reported that he had been commissioned to repair to Paris by a committee of the Liberal of London.

Talumful of Liberal Control of the Liberal of London.

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Talumful of Liberal Control of the Liberal of London.

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Talumful of Liberal Control of the Liberal of London. the Comte de Paris by the throat as if to strangle him, but was thrown off by a young National Guardeman, Alfred Mary, who, placing himself between the child and the meb, whose guns were eveled at him, told them to fire if they would, but they must take his life first. Then, burrying the Comte through a side door, he leaped from the window to the pavement beneath. A friend handed down the child, and Mary ran with him in his arms to the Hotel des Invalides, outstripping the carriage which brought the Duchess and her other hild to the same place. The heroic conduct of Mary touched the heart of the royal unfortunates. and the Duc de Nemours taking off one of his epaulets gave it to him as a souvenir of the day. and as a token between them.

The means by which this party escaped from

Paris are not yet known. After the Royal Family left the Tuileries not half an hour elapsed before the people had full possession of it, and for an hour or two all sorts of violence and pillage went on; every room was penetrated, every nook and corner explored; paers were thrown into the court and burnt; dresses were thrown from the windows and carried away the wine cellar was broken open, and the choicest wines were drank in the court like water; and all
was confusion, uproar and madness. A single hour,
however, served to correct all this. The people of
however, served a guard to protect the property.

Governor General adds the following note: themselves formed a guard to protect the property. themselves formed a guard to protect the property, and they stood sentry over it with a placard on their guns, which gave due notice that "Robbers would "Algiers, Feb. 27. H. D'OLLEANS." be put to death." a law which for several days was actually put in execution throughout Paris.

It is just to say that, with respect to property and indeed all private rights, the French people behaved most nobly-most generously in their hour of triumph; and I doubt if there is a nation on earth where, in the midst of a successful Revolution, so much honesty and pride would be manifest ed with regard to depredations on property.

As I walked through the Tuileries, an hour after he Palace had been taken. I could not avoid feeling the contrast between that scene and the one when I was last before at the Palace, at the last Court Ball. Then the halls were filled with all that was proud and rich, and gay and beautiful. in Paris. It was one of those scenes of splendor which lingers like a dream in the memory, and which no after experience seems fully to equal -Then the King, surrounded by all his family, sat securely on his throne, and every enjoyment for the present, every hope for the future, seemed to be his and theirs. Now, how changed! The blonges had come to their ball. They were in all the saloons. They were sitting upon the soft sofas. and saying that it was no wonder they were not admitted there before—the King was afraid they should see what good things he had. They stood upon the tables—they rolled upon the beds—they shouted—they discharged their muskets—they sang the Marseillaise and the Girondin. They were, in a word, mad with excitement, and they presented the strangest example of popular power and popular frenzy—that I ever gazed upon.—While I was in the Palace the throne was torn from its place, and a hideous cross eyed fellow, in and saying that it was no wonder they were not from its place, and a hideous cross eyed fellow, in blouse and with a sabre in his hand, mounted grand yet simple, beautful but not gandy, and a perfecupon it, and, when I came up, was furiously hat tion of finish that would cause the Monument to become the people, who replied to him with shouts and laughter. When he ended his speech, shouts and laughter. When he ended his speech and relieved the purple velvet of the advantage of the interior presenting the people, answering to the thirteen original States; on the abutments are States his nailed and muddled shoes, the throne was symbolical of the Continents, representing the Asiatic, the and relieved the purple velvet of the advantage of his nailed and muddled shoes, the throne was the thirteen original States; on the abutments are Statoes dragged out, carried in triumph through the streets, symbolical of the Continents, representing the Asiatic, the and burned at the Bastile.

at the Hotel de Ville, having chosen for

curing the confidence and respect of every one ful design—the American Eagle surrounded by Palmetto whose interests will allow him to judge fairly.— and Corn leaves, emblematical of the Union of the France is fortunate to have fallen upon such men North and South. [For anything equally original, in olden at such a moment.

order and tranquillity, after such a Revolution, it Iron, sovered with burnished copper, or gilt. Surmountis perfectly incredible; it seems a dream, for, log all is a colossal statue of Washington, standing on that when I write, ten days after the Revolution, there is scarcely one single indication of it, which a with the fragments of a crown lying around his feet. is scarcely one single indication of it, which a

-We have thus particularly described this design for
stranger would notice, in the streets. Honor to
the reason that we greatly desire to see established some the brave—the bonest people of Paris. They have the brave—the bonest people of Paris. They have acted most praiseworthy; and, I am sure, that in and purest Man of whom any country has stool possessed. all sterling good qualities, there can be no noble- It is becoming a represent to America that her Legislators men above such plebeians. They are worthy of the have never devoted a dollar to the crection of any adefreedom they have won, and long. long may they quate tribute to the memory of the Father of his country-

The Provisional Government having been conditionally recognized by our Minister, and the Ameri. Perchance Republican France may evidence her esteem of can citizens having been in a body to the Hotel de Ville to offer their congratulations, our countrymen here are looked upon by the people with the great-eat favor; and whatever tumults may hereafter occur, we are not likely to suffer in consequence

I am, respectfully yours,
A LOOKER-ON.

Tammany Mayoralty Convention succeeded at versally esteemed and reverenced as Washington. about midnight last night in making a nomination.

play the very mischief with France, Republicanlem and everything else.

IF Is our notice of the late Mr. Aster, the same of Franklin H. Dolano is transposed so as to read Delano H.

tra containing European intelligence extracted from a London paper of Sunday the 12th inst. which was brought to Liverpool by express, before the sailing of the Caledonia on that day. By some paper did not reach this City till yesterday, which cation in said paper. accident, as we learn from the Extra Star, the accounts for the late appearance of its news. The substance of the advices is as follows:

Changes in the English Cablact.

rold, immediately after his arrival at Paris,

Commercial News and Money Market. Commercial News and Money Market.

LONDON, Sunday, March 12.—The sacited condition of the people in several parts of the metropolis, concurrently with the intelligence of collisions between the authorities and the masses in Glasgow, and the fears that similar scenes may be enacted in some of the manufacturing districts, following surapidly as they have done the student revolutionary change in the dynasty and the form of the Government in France, have, indeed, paralyzed most severely the wholesale as well as the retail departments of trade and industry since this day week. So apprehensive have many of our merchants and heads of manufacturing establishments been of plunder, that the sending forth of goods, whether by railroad or otherwise, has in many passes been delayed. The question of reception was raised by Mr.
The question of reception was raised by Mr.
Thuser of Tennessee, who moved to lay the motion to receive the petition on the table. The Yess
and Nays were demanded, and stood as follows:

IMPORTANT FROM ALGERIA. Algiers Proclaimed by the Duc D'Aumale a part of the French Republic.

By the latest intelligence from Algiers, we are By the latest intelligence from Algiers, we are informed that on receipt of the astonating news from Paris, there was a tremendous excitement among the military in the city and immediate neighborhood. The officers of the Chauseurs of Afrique immediately, to, either with several other regiments, among which were those of the Artilleric Legers were the most promisent. They declared a Paraminule their adhesion to the existing state of things in France. The Marsellaise and the Parisienne were sung with great enthississm.

The Monitour Algeria of the 20th February, had an an nouncement from the Governor General, the Duke d'Anmale, of the news received from Paris. There were indeed two notices, the first being of a disputch from Paris.

ment by adding " and by manifesting the sincerity of their professions, in favor of liberty by the im-mediate emancipation of the slaves in all their

H. D'ORLEANS."

The second notice says :

The second notice says:

"The Governor-General has not received from France any communication; but he is informed that the following dispatch has been addressed to all the perfects and subprefects. Here the Governor-General publishes a despatch amouncing the formation of the Provisional Government.) The Governor-General can only repeat what head yesterials. Noting is changed in our datter toward France; the population and the army well wait with the greatest calm for the orders of the mother-country.

"Agrees, Feb. 25, ten at wight." H. D'ORLEANS."

The allegiance of the Due of Agreeia to the Republic as

"Algress, Feb. 28, ten at night. H. D'ORDEANS."
The allegiance of the Duc d'Anmale to the Republic, setures peace to Algeria, and removes those apprehensions of a colonial war which an opposite policy might have ordined. We observe that Prince de Johnville united with the Duc d'Aumaie, in proclaiming the Republic at tigrers.

All was quiet at Brussels on the 9th of March.
Parls was perfectly tranquil on Friday afternoon; the
Sermans resented an address to the new Government on
hursday; the disorders in the South had terminated.
Our latest accounts from Veenna left the Cabinet in
ouncil; news of a general rising in Lombardy was looked
or hourly. The successor of Primes Metternich had not
see appointed.

MR. WALLACE'S DESIGN OF A MONUMENT TO The conception of this design has resulted in something

drawing-an Egyptian holding astronomical instruments; cur in the amendments to the Loan bill passed by Meantime, the Provisional Government was in in each of the four abuments on which these stand, is a the Senateom through which entrance is gained to the inmenced.

I will not attempt to give a full statement of the acts of the Provisional Government. It is, perbaps, enough to say, in general, that they have acted with great promptitude, efficiency, prudence, and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; and they have succeeded in securing the confidence and moderation; the basis of the Committee of the Whole.

A number of bills were then reported, and, on motion meterials suitable for motion, referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Calke B. Smith of Ind. then moved that the Mouse go into Committee of the Whole on the Mouse go into Committee of the Whole on the Mouse go into Committee of the Whole.

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Mr. Calke B. Smith em in the terior of the main structure; the pedestal bears on its times, the Romans would have invested the discoverer The election for the National Assembly is fixed with a laurel wreath. What will America do? |- The The election for the National Assembly is fixed for the 10th of April, and everything now seems to indicate that the election will be peaceable; and rate to the dimensions of the Monument, emblematic of that France, tranquil at home and at peace abroad, will rise into new prosperity under a free and enlightened Republicanism.

the entire world finally to be induced with the principles of the American Revolution as asserted and maintained by lightened Republicanism. It is astonishing how soon Paris has returned to traced on the globe, which may be constructed of wood or

reason to apprehend that strangers may outstrip us? the true Patriot by a similar token before many years or months have rolled by-while America yet hesitates and lingers, meanwhile devoting millions usclessly to war and bloodshed.

This Monument is beautiful mainly in its simple originality—we hope to see it successful. It merits and will the bill for the retief of William Niles of Queens

of them.

I am really making this letter longer than the Revolution was. I will close it by promising to send you, by the next steamer, a farther account of all that occurs before the date of her sailing, and, petitors already out. But choice is easy after decision—

The Courty. petitors already out. But choice is easy after decisionit remains only to be seen whether there is not sufficient spare capital, public spirit and energy in the EmpireCity to | 20th April. THE LOCO-FOCO CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR .- The erect a fitting Monument to the memory of one so uni-

PRACTICAL HINTS ON THE PREVENTION momination was secured by the adhesion, one by one, of the various scattering votes. The Ciscuites and Gillenderites stuck it out stoutly to the last, going for their man without a show of flinching, though it was expected, both in and out of the party that the friends of Cisco, after a reasonable attempt in his favor would go over to Havemeyer. They did n't doit, however.

Massachusetts.—The Whige of the Fourth Congressional District held their Convention on the 29th inst. Henry P. Fairbanks, Esq. was appointed Delegate to the National Convention, and Dr. Esknezker Honns, substitute.

My The Express, after hard hunting, declares that there is n't any "Fourierism" in the new there is not any of the party was the there is n't any "Fourierism" in the new there there is not any "Fourierism" in the new there there is not any "Fourierism" in the new there are not never the college of Physicians and Diseases o nomination was secured by the adhesion, one by STEWART, M.D., Fellow of the College of Physicians and The Express, after hard hunting, doclares true mode of respiration, when requiring extra service that there is n't any "Fourierism" in the new from their lungs. All public speakers should read this Government of France: this must be consolatory to the Courier which, for a day or two, has been dreadfully afraid that flocialism was all read to son should read the lungs in firm of vapor, is the second part, and will smply repay an allenting perusal. Every delicate per dreadfully afraid that flocialism was all read to

verb that he who graspe at too much is likely to with occasionally the deep-mouthed roar of ar. ly and earnestly on the formation of a Provisiona One Day later from Europe By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune.

From the Pleayune Extra of March 23.

The Great Western left Vera Croz on Saturday stiesneds, the lith, bringing letters and papers from the city to her day of sailing. Mr. Lane, Mr. Mackey, Mr. Linch and Mr. Bex came over in her to this city. Washington, March 30-F. M.
The Senate was in secret session live hours, and committed to prison, Mr. Nugest, one of the New-York Herald's correspondents, for refusing to tell who farnished a copy of the Treaty, &c. for publi-

Hon. Mr. BLACK, of South Carolina, is rapidly

declining, and is not expected to servive many

XXXth CONGRESS First Session

Yeas 23, Nays 7 so the Senate decided against

rder for some early day. Mr. Halls of New-Hampshire offered an amend-

Mr. Downs of Louisiana, opposed the reference

in May too soon, as time would not be allowed !

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

and will deliver a speech on this bill to morrow.

On rising from the Committee of the Whole, the House adjourned without the transaction of any

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

EVENING REPORT.

Opening of the Canal.

ALBANY, March 30-P. M.
The Canal will not probably be open till May 1

An effort will be made to open by 25th and even

The weather is very favorable for early Spring.

Court Colendar ... THIS DAY.

Fallures-Fire, &c.

Linch and Mr. Bex came over in her to this city.

It is said that Gen. Twiggs expresses great anxiety to visit the United States, he having been five years absent from his family.

The Free American of the 17th last, announces the death of Lieut Col. Alien, of the 2d Infantry. He had but recently arrived in Vera Crox, on his way to join his regiment in the interior. He was attacked by billious fever, and died at a o'clock P. M. on the 18th.

Santa Anna has applied to Gen. Twigs, through Gol. Hushes, for permission to pass through Vera Graz and out of the country. A special express from Jaiapa reached Vera Gruz the evening of the 16th inst with the application, and, as the General at once granted the permission asked, it was supposed these. President would arrive there in a day or two.

asked, if was supposed the a.f. resident would arrive there in a day or two.

A report is current in the city that the steamer was datained at Vern Cutz from the 17th to the 18th, to receive sants Aons on board, and that he is in truth a passenger on her. We mention the rumor, but without putting confidence in it. At all events, it was not known to the passengers with whom we have conversed. and 112 cts for Ohio. Cons.—The market was active at sucre. High Winns.—We note sales of 130 bbls at 195 cts.
On account of the ice, steamers cannot get in or out.

By Pony Express to The Tribune. Nine Days Later from the City of Mexico.

when the Great Western left. It was at Jaispa the aven-ing of the lifth last but a private express was sent through the same night to Vera Gruz.

It will also appear from one of our correspondent's let-ters that the officers datalied upon the great Court of In-quiry have arrived in the City of Mexico, and that they were to commence their proceedings on the 15th of this

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 80. SENATE.... WASHINGTON, March 30.

A petition was presented by Mr. Hatk of N. H. numerously signed be citizens of New York, praying that Congress would make a report expressive of its opinion whether Slavery ever had a constitumonth:
We have seen a private letter from the City of Mexico,
dated the 14th inst. The Mexican and English couriers
arrived there on the 12th from Vera Cruz. There was
nothing talked of at the capital but peace. It is said that

the reception.

A petition was presented by Mr. Phet.rs of Ver-A petition was presented by Mr. Phelirs of Vert A petition was presented by Mr. Phelirs of Vert mont, numerously signed, praying Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of the Estate of Mount Vernon, and that the title of the same might be vested in the United States Government and become the property of the nation, which was duly received and referred.

Mr. Davis of Mass. offered a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury, for information regarding the circumstances of all the works of vessels for each year, ending the 30th of June.

Mr. Alles's joint resolutions, congratulating the French people on their success in the establishment of a Republican form of Government, were taken up and rend the second time.

Mr. Baldwin of Connecticut, moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

Mr. DALLEN advocated the measure with great carnestness, but expressed indifference whether the resolution was referred, or made the special

DEATH OF DR. COOLINGS -A letter received in DEATH OF DR. COOLIDGE.—A letter received in this City last evening, which left Augusta on Teachags at 8 o'clock, P. M., says it was rurored, just as the mail was leaving, that Dr. Coolidge had died in his cell. There was another rumor sileat at the same time, that he was not dead, but that his physician, Dr. Hill, was of opinion he would not live twenty-four hours. Our reporter, who left Augusts on Friday, thought the Doctor would not antivive a month, and as these rumors seem to correspond with his opinion, we are inclined to the belief there is foundation for them.

[Boston Times, 30th.

ernment should be cautious, and ought to wait un-til we receive the result of the Convention, to be assembled on the 20th April. Mr. Calhous con-cluded by moving that the joint resolutions be laid on the table, expressly on the ground that they Daring Robbert.—Yesterday afternon, the bag containing the "Way-Mail" from this city to Mobile, was stolen while the cart in which it was placed was in front of the Post Office. The driver, it seems, after baving mitched his horse, we up into the reading room for a moment; when he returned, he found that the bag containing the Way-Mail was gone! This was a private mail, mede up principally by the merchants of this city for the North and Each-mut we mederated, bayeven, that on this recasion Exchange bills to the large amount of \$00,000 had been sent on to a house in New-York, in favor of a commercial establishment in Europe. The consternation was very great, to soon as the robbery was known—and exvery great, to soon as the robbery was known—and expresses were sent down to the terminus of Lake Pouthartrain Railroad, in order to intercept the thief—but at a late hour last hight all efforts had been unavailing.

[N. O. Crescent, 22d. were premature.

The Yeas and Nays were demanded and stood as follows: Yeas, 14; Nsys, 28.

Mr. ALLEN moved to make them the special order
of the day for the list of May next.
Mr. Underwood of Ky, thought the first Monday in May too soon, as time would not be allowed for this Government to be properly informed as to the results of such a speedy revolution, with the sudden conversion of a monarchy into a republic. To establish allepublic on a stable basis would require time, and it would be difficult to forsee how the matter would end until after the deliberations of the constituent assembly which would not probably conclude its labors before the first of May.

Mr. Douglass of Hilmois, was opposed to delay. What credit would it do to ourselves, and what good to France, if we wait until the struggle shall be over before we offer, our congratulations.

IN O. Crescent, 22d.

IN O. Crescent, 22d.

IN O. Crescent, 22d.

In Day but one at the Museum of the splendid frish Entertainment of Mr. Malone Raymond and his accomplished family. Reader, if you have not heard them, nor seen that beautiful Carved Model of Ancient Jeruselum, do so at once, and you will come away delighted and instructed Mr. Raymond and his charming daughters take their benefit to-merrow.

to Of this day contain the most extraordinary lette hat has ever been brought in proof of refrerated asse tions. It is from REV. ROBT. W. LANDIS

BRONCHITIS, to such a degree that he was obliged to renounce his pastoral charge.
CHRISTIE'S GALVANIC BELT

D C. MOORHEAD, 182 Broadway.

Mr. VINTON of Ohio moved that the House con-To THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK -The subscriber informs The amendments in question were the ladies of this City that through the activity of his

bill to the Committee on Milkary Affairs with instructions. This motion was agreed to.

Mr. Hill. of Alabama moved that the House restore, 105 Felico et owing to certain improvements which

the most reasonable terms and on the shortest notice.— Stationers, printers, and others will do well to look at my

EVENING REPORT.

SENATE... ALBANY, March 30—7 P.M.

Bills passed: To Simplify the Practice and Proceedings in the Courts of the State.

The report of the Commissioners on Practice and and J. O. Savage, 92 Fulton-st and surpass every other Pen in fineness, flexibility and durability. They are acknowledged to be the best and cheapest Pen in use. Also Gold Pens of all other makes at manufacturers' prices. Country merchants will do well to give us a sall before purchasing.

ceived from Paris, and selling at only \$7; also on hand a large assertment of calf dress Boots at \$4.50, and warranted to give estisfaction. H. B. JONES, 14 Ann-et.

Terms: Gentleman S2 and isdies \$1 per quarter.

SRING TRADE.—Those who wish to adopt a safe and judicious system of advertising can do so through the agent of V. B. Falmers, as he is specially appointed and authorized by the proprietors of the best papers of every section of the country, to receive and receipt for subscriptions and advertisements, and from whose lits a choice and substantial selection can be made, adapted to various business parsuits.

Every information which the experience of the agent information which the experience of the agent

PREFARE FOR SOMMER. Now is the time to perify and brace the physical system so as to enable it to bear up against the enervating heats of Summer. The condition of the blood at the expération of Winter, owing to inactive perspiration during that esseon, and from other causes, is not in a proper state to resist disease, nor are the digastive powers, which are generally over-taxed by the appetite in cold weather, in their full vigor. In fact, a change in the state of the animal machine to meet a new climite, is as necessary as a change of clothing. To purge from the shood its unhealthy particles, and impart to it a more asmines character-to give tone to the atomach and expe obstructions from the bowels—in short, to reinforce the whole system for the campaign of Summer, there is no

DEATH OF AN EDITION Mr. JOHN WINTER, Once
of the propositions and editors of the Same and Street an

arrived there on the late from the Could release and that foreign merchants are more displement at it has any other class, dreading as they do the lescentry which was follow the relaxatement of Mexican rule.

A merchants' train which lately went up from Vera Cruiz to Orizaha was stopped by the guarnillas and the merchants forced to pay a heavy duty on their goods. We infer from an article in the Free American of the 17th inst. that Gov. De Soto (Governor of the Sate of Vera Cruiz) was shortly expected on a visit to the City of that name or its vicieity.

A Mr. Hastings, the proprietor of the Orleans Exchange in Vera Cruz, was probbed of a trunk on the night of the 18th, containing \$500 and valuable papers.

El Ingense, published at Morella under date of the 9th inst. says: "A revolution has just broken out in Guadalajara, against the Government of the Union, against peace, and in favor of Geu. Santa Anna. "This we flud in the Star of the 18th—the latest paper from the City of Mexica. A revolution in the powerful State of Splingo has long been apprehended. That Department has long bern abused of revolutions.

Should this news prove well founded, it bodes no good

f revolutions.

Should this news prove well founded, it bades no good to the cause of peace, but we hope Santa Anna may be well out of the country before the revolution reaches a crisis. In the North American of the 14th we find the following paragraph, which favors the idea that Santa Anna will leave the country:

Santa Anna and Pareprs.—The Meniter states that there is a rumor affoat that Santa Anna and Paredes had coase up their minds to issue a joint promunicamiento in San Luis, but this, he adds, cannot be so, as two cats could not live in the same bar, and that a person worthy of credit has assured him that he has seen a letter from Santa Anna to a friend desiring him to place minny for him is the failand of Jumaica.

The Star of the 3th says Senor Quijano, one of the armistice commissioners had gone to Cuernavace, with instruc-

Mr. Calhoun thought it premature to act upon the resolution. The French people had overthrown a powerful monarchy, and decreed the establishment of a Republic, with the most wonder ful facility, without bloodshed or confusion; but he shought we should wait and see whether they first firmly established a Republican form of Government before we proceed to interfere. Our Government should be cautious, and ought to wait until we receive the result of the Convention, to be

Business Noticen.

COURIER AND ENQUIRER, JOURNAL OF COMMERCE EXPRESS

OF SYDNEY, NEW-FERSEY.
This eloquent divine was for 20 years afflicted with
DYSPEPSIA, in its worst forms, RHEUMATISM sad

Mr. Kino of Ga. officiating as Chairman.

The bill to refund moneys advanced on account of Volunteers was then taken up.

A number of gentlemen proposed amendments to the bill, none or them of very great importance, which were debated in succession.

Finally the Committee rose and reported the bill with amendments.

Mr. Pollock of Penn. moved to recommit the Mr. POLLOCK of Penn. moved to recommit the

solve itself again into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, with Mr. Cranston of Rhode Island in the Chair, which was accordingly done, and the Oregon Territorial bill taken up.

Mr. Hilliand hook the floor, but did not confine himself very strictly to the subject in hand. He dwelt mainly upon the public achievements and dwelt mainly upon the public achievements and personal merit of Gen. Taylor, and in fact made an excellent speech in behalf of the old General as a candidate for the Presidency.

Mr. Harris of Alabama, has obtained the floor, and will Jallyce a many be had for the problem of the old General as a candidate for the Presidency.

stock of paper, before providing themselves elsewhere.—
Also, a large lot of Wafer-boxes for sale cheaper than elsewhere. Remember, G. Bacis, 49 Fulton st. mil theofRICHILLEU GOLD PENS—DIAMOND PRINTS—Have you tried one of the Richelieu Engrossing Pens. They are sold, exclusively, by B. E. Watson & Co. 45 William-st.

Pleadings is amended. Ayes 23, Nays 3, viz: Messrs. CLARK, FLOYD and LITTLE.

A bill for the removal of the Madison University, unless endowed to the extent of \$30,000, was lost. To Imported French Patent Leather Boots, just re-

instruction commences this evening at the Lycenm, 563 Broadway, under the direction of Mr. W. D. Comas. Terms: Gentlemon \$2 and ladies \$1 per quarter.

Every information which the experience of the agent ambies him to impart, calculated to areast advertises to embark in the business with discrimination and effection in the Tribune Sulldings.

FOR WORMAIL'S CAST-INON AWNING-POSTS—The subscribers are prepared to execute orders for the above posts, which were introduced by them last essens, and adopted by the public authorities and used throughout the public thoroughfares of the city.

WORRALL'S and Silmest near Pearlet.

PREPARE FOR SUMMER—Now is the time to purify and proceedings of the complete succession.